Carolina Observer.

IX.—4.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1825. [NO. 420.

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
LLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
e first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
rther orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

ETING at Evans' Spring, to commence
14th July; all persons going to it may
rendon Bridge at half price, provided
they go, to go and come; all who neg-
, the full toll will be exacted of them.
s of the Gospel and all foot passengers
e.
19-3t

lasses, Sugar, &c.

ed by Steam boat North Carolina,
FOLLOWING ARTICLES;
s Stone Lime,
Barrels Apple Brandy,
hhds. Brown Sugar,
do. Molasses,
pipes Holland Gin,
barrels Mackerel,
do. Superior Ale,
do. Lime Juice,
do. Superior Cider, for bottling,
a Matting,
Setting Chairs,
Sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
19-tf

ng Establishment

WOODWORTH respectfully informs
zens of Raleigh, and its vicinity, that he
s house of Capt. Theo. Hunter, nearly
e Court House, where he proposes car-
e Dying Business in all its branches.
prietor has been acknowledged by Mer-
others, in New York, Philadelphia and
n City, where he carried on the above
years, to be equal to any Dyer in the

e dyed any color, and finished as import-
Satins and Crapes, are dyed by pattern
e. He dyes Ladies' Dresses, and Gen
parel. He scours Coats and Pantaloons
them in the neatest manner. He tak-s
r Shawls, which he cleans, and restores
mitive color. Leghorn Straw Hats are
nished in the neatest manner.
dyes Ladies Shoes, any color to please.
adies Feathers, any color, and finishes
d his utmost desire will be to give satis
hose who may favor him with commands.
n Fayetteville or elsewhere, wishing to
s dyed may send them at a very trifling
the Stage or otherwise, and they will be
turned.
June 15, 1825.

or Rent or Lease,

ON MODERATE TERMS,
That extensive establishment, the
PLANTERS' HOTEL.

to WM. L. M'NEILL.
1825.—18-4t

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville,
on the night of the 18th December
last, a SORREL HORSE, about five
years old, upwards of 15 hands high,
his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had
aken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.
e reward will be paid for the delivery
se, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M
Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.
, Cumberland County, N. C.
an. 18—99-tf

FISH!

Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,)
just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
ar 4—74*

bacco Factory for sale.

aluable Factory and Lot of Ground, situ-
t Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the
Warehouses, holding out a very advanta-
lucrative employment for a person ac-
with manufacturing Tobacco—the build-
pacious and convenient, with Screws, &c.
n I., each wing fifty feet long and forty
convenient rooms for storing the Tobac-
aluable Factory is offered upon very mo-
ms, and on a long credit—For further par-
pply at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.
, 1825—15-tf.

E separate assortments of well selected
ods, suitable for country stores—cost from
1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on
dating terms.
ALSO
l and carriage with harness, price $100
JOHN HUSKE.
eville, November 11—388tf

enty Dollars Reward.

AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th
, two NEGRO MEN, one by the name of
d one by the name of TOM.
is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; carries
countenance when spoken to; rather of a
olor; somewhat bow-legged; steps quick;
sible; and has a large pair of *Whiskers*;
out thirty years. When he went off he
e money out of the Store, the amount un-
is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; thick
y black; some pock marks in the face;
arse grum countenance; slim make; well
nd very active.
upposed they have a free pass from some
erson, and their aim will be for the North-
es.
JOHN D. BROWN.
bia, (S. C.) May 30, 1825.—18-3t.

eceived and for sale, several neat,
northern built GIGS.
ALSO,
Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS,
different sizes, with extra cast
ings.
1824.—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

FOREIGN.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

During the session of the House of Lords, on the evening of the 25th April, a large number of petitions were presented, praying that no further concessions may be made to the Irish Catholics. Among them, one was presented by the Duke of York, from the Dean and Chapter of the Chapel of St. George's, Windsor. The Duke took this occasion to avow his fixed and determined purpose to persevere in his opposition to those claims, in the following Speech:

His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK.—I hold in my hand a petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. George, Windsor, praying that no further concession may be made to the Roman Catholics. I am sure that any representation from so learned and respectable a body will be received with the attention which it deserves, and, therefore, I should not have troubled your Lordships with any observations in support of it, if I did not feel that this was an occasion on which any man may well be permitted to address your Lordships. I do this more readily on the present occasion, because, feeling that I am not in the habit of taking part in your discussions, I will not interrupt the progress of the debate on the bill to which the petitioners refer, if it should come into this House. It is now twenty-five years since this measure was first brought into discussion. I cannot forget with what events that discussion was at that time connected. It was connected with the most serious illness of one now no more; it was connected also with the temporary removal of one of the ablest, wisest, and honestest Ministers, that this country ever had. From that time, when I gave my first vote on this question, to the present, I have never seen any reason to regret or to change the line which I then took. I have every year seen more reason to be satisfied with my decision. When the question comes regularly before your Lordships, it will be discussed much more fully and ably than I can do it. But there are two or three subjects on which I am anxious to touch: one is, that you place the Church of England in a situation in which no other Church in the world is placed; the Roman Catholic will not allow the Church of England, or Parliament, to interfere with his Church, and yet he requires you to allow him to interfere with your Church, and to legislate for it. There is another subject still more delicate, on which I cannot, however, help saying a few words. I speak (I beg to be understood) only as an individual: I desire not to be understood as speaking for any body else—but consider, my Lords, the situation in which you place the Sovereign. By the Coronation Oath, the Sovereign is bound to maintain the Church established, in her doctrine, discipline, and rights, inviolate. An act of Parliament may release future sovereigns, and other men, from this oath, or from any other oaths to be taken; but can it release an individual who has already taken it? I speak, I repeat it again, as an individual; but I entreat the House to consider the situation in which the sovereign is thus placed. I feel very strongly on this whole subject: I cannot forget the deep interest which was taken upon it by one now no more. I cannot here help adverting to the distressing situation in which my Royal Father was placed by the repeated endeavors which were exerted to establish these claims, notwithstanding the obligations which his Coronation Oath imposed on him: and I cannot help thinking that to this was owing the many years' illness which he suffered. (Here his Royal Highness was compelled to pause.) I beg your Lordships to understand that I am not speaking for others, but for myself. I have been brought up in my early years in these principles; and from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction, and in every situation in which I may be placed, I am determined, to whatever censure or obloquy I may be exposed by making this declaration, to persevere in my opposition to these claims, "So help me God!"

This speech, as it might well be supposed, produced a great sensation, particularly the concluding part, where his Royal Highness hinted at his situation as heir apparent to the throne. Not only does it afford a fruitful theme for the press, but it has elicited all the fire and eloquence of Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons, of which body, on the 26th, Mr. Littleton moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Elective Franchise Bill. The object of this bill is to raise the qualification of the 40 shilling electors to ten pounds. Mr. Littleton made an able speech; after which, Mr. Brougham being called for from all quarters of the House, rose in opposition, and made one of his best efforts. This bill is intended by its friends to go hand in hand with the Catholic Emancipation Bill; and it was urged, that unless this should pass, the other must fail also. And one extraordinary feature of it is that it is not to take effect until six months after the other shall have passed. In the course of his remarks, which frequently abounded in keen satire, he took occasion to introduce the subject of the Duke of York's speech on the preceding evening. We make the following extract from this part of the debate:

If we wish to conciliate Ireland, let the great question be carried without any adjunct—let it be pure, simple, unadulterated, unaccompanied with any measures, called, indeed, auxiliary, but calculated to act as trammels, and such a concession cannot fail to conciliate Ireland, because it will be a pledge of our good intentions towards her. The concession of the great question, though it will not immediately do much good to every one in Ireland, will operate most beneficially, because it will be a pledge to every one in Ireland that we are at length determined to conciliate and concede. But if you send the Emancipation Bill over to Ireland liable to misconstruction, for Mr. O'Connell himself says it will go not only to injure the feelings, but the property of the people of Ireland, I say, beware how you pass a measure which might be undervalued, and received, not only without gratitude, but with suspicion, in consequence of this conciliating adjunct.—We are all along supposing that, by agreeing to the adoption of this measure, we shall carry the Catholic question. Who is to secure that result to us? We reckon without our host. (Cheers from the opposition.) We reckon without our Lords.—(Cheers and laughter.) It is not for me to allude to that which passes in the other House of Parliament, but I will say that I have heard of that which passed in another place last night—that which, if true, would go not only to disturb the tranquility of Ireland, but to put in peril the safety of this country, and the existence of those institutions by law established and settled at the period of the Revolution of 1688.—(Loud and continued cheers from the opposition.) I have heard, I repeat, that which gave me so deep and serious alarm, that I protest before God, I could not believe the news when it was brought to me. (Continued cheering.) I held that it was impossible—I still think it impossible. (Cheers.) The newspapers are filled with false libels on the illustrious individual to which they refer. (Cheers.) It is impossible that a Prince of that House which sits upon the throne of these realms—that House which was so settled in 1688, should dare to declare that when he should come to fill another situation—(Cheering from the opposition, of such an astounding nature as defies description.)——

Mr. Plunkett, (after the cheers had in some degree subsided.) Sir, I regret that I did not take an earlier opportunity of calling my Honorable and learned friend to order, and so put a stop to that which must lead to a discussion irrelevant to the business of the House. The reason why I refrained from interrupting my Honorable and learned friend, was, that when he alluded to that which had occurred in another place, he meant only to refer to that which was historical matter. But when I found that my honorable and learned friend applied himself to reports published in the newspapers of the present day, and applying certain appellations to an illustrious Prince, (cheers,) I felt bound in duty to that illustrious personage, to the great cause at issue, and to my Honorable and learned friend himself, as a sincere friend, to prevent his going further. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker said, if it should turn out that the inference drawn by the Honorable Gentleman was well founded, namely, that the unfinished sentence of the honorable and learned member would have been disorderly, then, most certainly, the Right Honorable Gentleman was correct in interrupting and calling him to order. After the very correct definition, however, which the honorable and learned member (Mr. Brougham) had given of the course required by the orders of the House, and after his declaration that he intended strictly to confine himself to those orders, it was impossible for him (the Speaker) to presume that the honorable and learned member meant to deviate from his own definition. He repeated, that if the anticipations of the right honorable and learned member (Mr. Plunkett) were correct, the course of observations which he apprehended would certainly be disorderly.

Mr. Brougham resumed.—Sir, my Right Honorable and Learned Friend has been rather premature in his interruption. He has interrupted me before you, sir, thought proper to do so—before you, sir, thought me disorderly; but I take leave to tell him, that his interruption was most irregular. No member has a right to interrupt the speech of another, merely because the person so interrupting fancies that the speaking member is going to be disorderly. (Hear, hear!) That may have been the custom in the Irish Parliament, of which my Right Hon. and Learned Friend was such a distinguished member, but I can assure him that it is not the practice of this; and that by his interruption of me, as tending to become disorderly, he was, in reality, most disorderly himself. (Cheers, and a laugh.) If a member uses disorderly language, he does it at his own peril, for his words may be taken down, and a motion made upon them; then let me be so treated—let my words be taken down—I have used none on the present occasion, which I can regret, or will retract. (Cheers from the opposition benches.) But I put it to the honor of this House, which has ever proved itself truly honorable in the vindication of its independence, and the liberty of debate, whether it will shrink from a candid allusion to, and a constitutional comment on, important political opinions uttered in the other House of Parliament? Will you proscribe all reference to such opinions, on the flimsy and fastidious pretext of their having been delivered in that other House? I hope you will not. I cannot believe that you will. But am I singular in this allusion? No: my Hon. Friend, the Member for Knaresborough, has preceded me, by referring to the bench of Bishops. (Hear!) Another Member, a Noble Lord, has already, in the course of this debate, alluded to the very circumstance, for the mention of which my Right Hon. and Learned Friend has called me to order. (Hear!) This extraordinary and enormous declaration has been made on the subject of the great measure of Emancipation, of which the question before the House is but an auxiliary and an adjunct. It has been uttered with a view of influencing the final fate of that measure in the other House. (Hear.) Would it not, then, be most mean, spiritless, and dishonorable in the House, to prevent a constitutional observation in that declaration for the paltry pretext of uncourteous informality? But, sir, I am not destitute of precedent authority for my allusions. Have we not known the Noble Personage who presides in the other House to have there delivered certain opinions on this very question? Have we not heard an Hon. Member in this very House commenting upon those opinions the very following evening? And did not the Noble Lord on the Woolsack reply to those comments the very night after that? (Cheers from the opposition.) Then I may conclude that in the course of your discussion, you may refer to the speeches of the Reverend the Bishops, the Learned Lord on the Woolsack, and even the whole body of the Noble Barons together; but when you come to touch upon the words of an heir presumptive to the throne—then—oh, then—that is a new case. Then rises privilege, with all its constitutional jealousy, and interrupts you, even in anticipation, in fanciful apprehension of an attack *quia timet*, and in its trembling horror of disorder, absolutely commits disorder itself. (Cheers, and a laugh from the opposition benches.)

Mr. Wodehouse—Mr. Speaker, I rise to order—(Cries of hear, hear!)—on this single ground I simply stand. (Laughter.) I wish the Hon. Member would explain what he means by the words *quia timet*. (Laughter from all sides of the House.)

Mr. Brougham (in continuation.)—Then I understand that you may abuse the Lord Chancellor, the Bench of Bishops, and the whole assembly of the Peers, collectively and individually; but when you come to a Prince of the Blood—(Here the most deafening cries of order! burst from the Ministerial side, and drowned Mr. Brougham's voice, who, having resumed his seat—

Mr. Peel advanced to the table, and suggested whether it would not be advisable that the Honorable and Learned Member (Mr. Brougham,) should confine his observations to the question before the House, and cease to persevere in uttering sentiments in the heat of debate, which in cooler moments his better judgment might condemn. (Hear, hear, hear!)

Mr. Brougham resumed. The advice of the Right Honorable Secretary is, no doubt, administered to me with great sincerity; but, in my view of this question, the subject to which I alluded forms a most important element in it. Will any man tell me that he has now confident hopes of the Catholic Question? We are told that we are not to try the question of the 40s. freeholders on its own merits, but that the measure is expedient, because it will ensure the passing of the Catholic Bill? This argument might have been used twenty four hours ago, but does any man believe, after what has passed, that the enactment of this measure will be sure to carry the Catholic Bill? (Cheers.) What earthly security have I, that if I abandon my privileges and my duty as a legislator, by voting for this measure in the dark, I shall even have the supposed compensation, for this abandonment and betrayal of my duty, the passing of the Catholic Bill? I repeat, that this might have been urged as an argument two or three days ago; but does any man really believe now that the Catholic Bill will pass? (Hear.) Does any man believe that the ominous news of this day, which has gone forth to England and Ireland, will not ring the knell of despair to the ears of the Catholics? (Hear, hear, hear.) I am not an enemy to consistency of action; I do not condemn the candid expression of sincere conviction; I do not even complain of the violence of zeal, or censure the promulgation of honest obstinacy, however erroneous; but when I behold those manly feelings darkened by ignorance and inflamed by prejudice, and blinded by bigotry, I will not hesitate to assert, that no Monarch ever came to the Throne of these Realms in such a spirit of direct and predetermined, and pre-declared, hostility to the opinions and wishes of the people. I repeat, then, that when that event shall have taken place, it will be impossible to carry the question of emancipation; nay, that its success is even at present surrounded by doubt and danger, while such opposition is brewing against it in such a quarter. Instead of a majority of twenty-seven Members of this House, to save the empire from convulsion, which, within the last 24 hours, has become ten thousand times more petrifying to the imagination; I believe nothing can save Ireland—nothing can preserve the tranquility of Ireland, and save England from new troubles, but a large increase of the majority on this question. (Hear, hear.) Now, then, is the time to carry it, or not for years—(Cheers from both sides)—and even now you can carry it only by an overwhelming majority of this House. (Cheers.) This is the hour of its good fortune. This reign—the present reign, is the critical moment of its probable success. (Loud cheering.) The time may pass quickly by you—the glorious opportunity may soon be lost. After a little sleeping and a little debating, and a little sitting upon those benches, and a little folding of your arms, and a short passing space of languid procrastination, the present auspicious occasion will have disappeared, and the dominion of bigotry and despotism will come in all its might upon our slumberings, like an armed man in the night, and destroy the peace of Ireland, and endanger the safety of England, and threaten the liberties of the general Empire. (Cheers.) But God forbid that such a time may ever arrive! (Repeated cheers.) Yet, if it is destined to come upon us, late and far, far distant from us be the ill-omened crisis. (This sentence was received with a universal, simultaneous, burst of long-continued cheering from every quarter of the House.) If I were a lover of discord—(Laughter)—sir, I am not a lover of discord—(Cheers from the Opposition Benches;) and those, perhaps, who consider me so, are only not lovers of discord, because they prefer, to what they call discord and commotion, the solitude, which absolute, unthinking, obedience pays to unmitigated despotism. I respect all men's consciences. God forbid that I should not give to their honest differences of opinion that toleration which I challenge for myself. I have said that a want of conscientious honesty and frankness is the last charge which I would bring against any man, either within these walls or out of doors; but I have lived long enough to know that most antagonists, provided they be not honest, enlightened men, are very often the most perverse and pertinacious antagonists, and that all hopes of reclaiming them from their errors, so help them God, is impossible. (Laughter and cheers.) It becomes us, then, to set our house in order by times, and to recollect that, if we carried up the Bill, on a former occasion, with a majority of nineteen, and it failed in the House of Peers, there is ten thousand fold the necessity for taking this last opportunity of bringing the question to a conclusion, because an event may happen—God knows how soon or how late, but God forbid that it should be soon, (loud cheers) when you will have no longer the option; when even if the bill should be carried—not by a majority of nineteen or twenty-seven—but by a unanimous vote of both Houses of Parliament, and the voice of the whole country—even if the country streamed with blood, the measure could not be effected except by an inseparable breach of the Crown. Let me intreat—let me implore the House, then, to be wise in time, and pass this bill. Let us reject this adjunct, and so put aside that which is calculated only to lead to dissension among the friends of that measure, and to triumph among its enemies. Let us reject that which is calculated to impede the success of the great question—let us discard what does not properly belong to it, and, retaining only what is precious and invaluable—let us avail ourselves, before it be too late, of the opportunity of carrying a measure which may restore Ireland to peace and prosperity, and save England from the perils of a convulsion.

The bill was finally ordered to be read a second time, by about double the majority which the Catholic bill received.

Music.—'Whosoever despises music,' said Martin Luther, 'I am displeased with—next to theology, I give a place to music; for thereby all anger is forgotten, and the devil is driven away, and melancholy and many tribulations, and evil thoughts, are expelled. It is the best solace for a desponding mind.'

Women.—The female sex is greatly superior to the male, in mildness, patience, benevolence, affection, and attachment. While the crimes of women, like prodigies, excite our wonder, their virtues occupy every corner of society, and constitute, in its rude or its civilized state, the solace, the cement, and the ornament of life.

To remove Spots of Grease from Silks.—Take a little sulphuric ether, and wet the spot of grease with it; let the ether evaporate, and if the grease is not completely gone, it must be again wet with ether, which will have the effect of removing it without injury to the silk in the smallest degree.—*The Chemist.*

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered "That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 14.

The Ship *Lucilla* arrived here last evening from Liverpool, by which London papers are received to the 13th May.—At Liverpool, on the 8th, the demand was brisk for American and Brazil cotton, of which 2000 bags were sold. On the following day, 3000 bags were taken up by the trade and speculators at full rates.

The Catholic bill had passed the House of Commons; majority in its favor, 21. A bill was in progress for allowing all the bonded wheat warehoused previous to May, 1822, to be admitted at stated periods for consumption, at a duty of 10s per quarter.

The Marquis of Wellesley was expected in London, to hold an audience with his Majesty on matters of deep interest to the nation.

The London Courier lately contradicted the report that parliament was to be dissolved the present year. The Dublin Evening Post, however, repeats the statement, and adds that the dissolution was to take place in June, or earlier. It is assigned as a reason for this measure, that the cabinet did not wish, *for the third time*, to place the House of Lords in a position of hostility to the House of Commons on the Catholic question. The dissolution, it is said, would produce a shock, but no serious consequences were apprehended.

The Prince of Saxe Weimar was about to sail from Plymouth in a Dutch frigate for the Chesapeake, on a tour through the United States. The Princess Borghese, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, died at Rome in the 46th year of her age.

Lord Norbury.—On the opening of the Assizes for one of the Irish counties, Lord Norbury, it is stated, actually congratulated the grand jury that *no newspaper was printed in their county:* and hoped they would use their influence to prevent any being established.—*To this circumstance he attributed the tranquil state of the county!*

Within the memory of the oldest persons living, there never appeared such a prospect of an abundant season. Almost all the tillage in the neighboring districts has been completed; the wheat crops are most luxuriant, and every other crop appears most flattering to the farmer; the late rains have crowned their efforts with success.

[*Limerick Chronicle.*]

New York Canals.—The business transacted upon the canals of New York, is hourly increasing, and with a rapidity which seems to outstrip the calculations of the most sanguine. We learn that during the month of May, there departed from Albany eight hundred and thirty seven boats, carrying four thousand one hundred and twenty-two tons of merchandize and household goods, and twenty-two thousand dollars were paid to the collector in that city on account of toll.

Canals Again.—Those active little philosophers, who pour sand through sieves rather than remain in idleness, have ingeniously given characteristic names to the different periods of social improvement and human history: They have called the first age of the world's youth, golden, for very obvious reasons; because there was no gold in it; because men were fed on acorns and beach nuts like swine, and were pastured out in the woods, like oxen; because they fought with their own paws, like wolves, and sociably lived in caves alone, like surly bears. If one of these dictionary-forming, definition-weaving plodders, were to flourish in our period of existence, he would certainly name it the age of water. Channels are forming in every part and portion of our territory, and the time is not far distant when the rivulets that now go brawling among the rocks, like riotous livers made noisy with too much good liquor, shall become tributary to some still-water motion—when the streams that strut along the meadows, dressed out with flowers and glittering in the sun, like accomplished dandies, will be obliged to work for their support, instead of leading such idle and vagabond lives—when the solitary lakes, now only used as mirrors for the clouds to look at their faces, will be changed into reservoirs and levels—when rivers will go out of fashion, and magnificent canals will climb over the mountains and run down the vallies, and rail ways will be stretched from the summit of one hill to another.

Worcester Ægis.

A debtor being confined in jail, sent to his creditor to let him know that he had a proposal to make which he believed would be to their mutual benefit. The creditor called to hear it. "I have been thinking (said the former) that it is a very bad thing for me to lie here, and to put you to the expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. My being so chargable to you has given me great uneasiness, for God knows what I may cost you in the end.—Therefore what I would propose is this: You shall let me out of jail, and allow me one dollar per week, and let the twenty-five cents go to discharging the debt."

The first ingredient in conversation is *truth*, the next *good sense*, the third *good humour*, and the last *wit*.

Matrimony.—There is a fault but too common in the matrimonial state, that is, of husband and wife exposing each other to ridicule.

Promises.—All the promises of man to man, ought to be conditional. It is only for God to make absolute promises; for he alone is unchangeable and omnipotent.

GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who professes to reside in the neighborhood of the "Gold country" inthis State, gives the following as the result of his enquiries and examination on a visit to the mines. We apprehend there is much truth in his statements.

"After examining the main area of the golden drama of North Carolina at Barringer's, and after comparing the different very contradictory reports concerning the same, we feel ourselves compelled to state it as our candid opinion, that it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the truth of the matter, what quantity of gold, and on which particular spot, the same has been found. Strangers from a distance arriving on the spot, will frequently find persons there, who, after spending much labor on their pits and not having realized the least profits, feel completely discouraged about any final success. These persons, being on the eve of quitting in disgust this scene of their folly, have many times, it appears, pretended only to have found quantities of the metal, for the purpose of encouraging strangers to buy their interest in pits, already opened, by which they would obtain at least some remuneration, even the most trifling one, for their labor. It is a fact, that at the time of our visit, even Barringer had quitted working the same pits, out of which, it was currently reported, he should have obtained considerable wealth. Several extravagant reports about large sums having, by strangers, been offered for the interest in several pits, proved, after being examined on the very spot, to be gross fabrications.

"At Parker's plantation, distant about five miles from Barringer's, which also was visited by us, it is reported that gold to the value of several thousand dollars, has, within one year's time, been procured by the process of washing the soil, consisting of a reddish clay. But the information which we gained, partly on this very place and partly in the vicinity, proved to us so much that even here hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men, had been laboring; that the plurality of these did not find any gold at all; that some succeeded in finding a little; but that very few could boast of having realized considerable profits. Many, by exposure to wet and cold, suffered in their healths, without gain to their pockets.

"We also deem it our duty to state one particular characteristic of the gold mania, containing, to reflecting minds, a weighty though indirect proof: when returning home, in the same proportion as we left the famous gold regions at a distance behind us, we found that the reports concerning immense gains realized in the gold region, increased again in extravagance, which gains, after instituting our observations, we were convinced, dwindle down to either a mere insignificance, or still more probably to an actual loss of labor.

"After summing up the whole evidence collected by us, we hope we shall succeed in laying before our readers, when we state, that gold, to an unknown amount, has actually been found in North Carolina, but only in detached parcels, somehow in an accidental manner, and that, to the best of our knowledge, no real vein of gold ore has yet been discovered in our State, which would justify, on rational principles, the commencing of a regular mining operation. As long as such veins have not been discovered, it will in our opinion remain probable, that, by some violent convulsion of our globe, instigated either by Neptune or Vulcan, or derivable perhaps from the conflicting efforts of both water and fire, some metalic particles were separated from their main masses, and deposited in our gold region, coming perhaps from a distance of many thousand miles."

National Road, from Washington City to New-Orleans.—The Engineers engaged in this extensive and important undertaking are pursuing their duties, with zeal and spirit. By an article in the Cahawba Press of the 14th May, we observe that they have already entered Alabama, and the Governor of that State had sent to them, in the absence of an experienced Engineer, (whose assistance they had solicited,) Gen. DALE, one of the first pioneers of civilization in the western wilds. The route which the Engineers are now surveying, it will be recollected, is that which goes through the capitals of the several Southern States, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Milledgeville, and Cahawba. On their return from New-Orleans to Washington, they will survey that which leads through Cahawba, the upper part of Georgia, the Warm Springs and Morganton in North-Carolina, and Patrick county, Lynchburg, Charlottsville and Fairfax in Virginia. The next season, the third remaining route will be surveyed, which the Cahawba paper informs us, runs through Fairfax, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, thence across the Blue Ridge Mountains, Salem, Abingdon, Knoxville, Nashville, &c.—*Virginian.*

It appears, from a paragraph in a St. Louis paper, that when the National Road, authorized by Congress, from Washington to Missouri, and the other road, for which authority has been also obtained, from Missouri to the confines of Internal Mexico, shall be completed, there will be an unbroken road from this city to the city of Mexico, a distance of 3,300 miles.

Nat. Jour.

In looking over the list of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, now in session, we find there are 168 towns *not* represented. *It will be recollected that the pay of the Members is taken from the Treasury of the Towns to which they belong.*

Hartford Times.

GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Savannah Republican, dated Milledgeville, June 7th, 1825.

I send you the following report and resolutions, which were yesterday read in the House of Representatives on that part of the Governor's message as relates to the improper interference of the U. S. Government, with our domestic affairs. The report will be called up to-morrow, and a substitute may be offered for it.

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to control the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or rapidly approaching, when the states, from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and as one man say to the Union—We will no longer submit our retained right to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial benches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government.

The great objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government. The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated states from enemies without, and from enemies within, alone were given. All others were retained to the several states as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive, or judiciary.

When, from 1770 to 1776, the government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies were harbored in the bosoms of the South, but men with one voice and with simultaneous impulse, from Virginia to Georgia, united their fate with their colonial brethren.

When, from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the northern states, the men of the south did not meanly stoop to calculate the cost, but resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered, and won on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the west, the freedom of the trade of the world.

These are the feelings we brought into the confederacy; with these we shall leave it, if unprincipled men prosper in the unholy work of demolishing the noble, the august, the splendid fabric of our Union.

The States of the South will convey the productions of a fertile soil and genial clime to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our Northern brethren, then, if there is no peace in Union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self-righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all South of the Potomac, as a hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be; they held slaves, we hold them.—Let the North, then, form national roads for themselves; let them guard with Tariffs their own interest; let them deepen their public debt until an high minded aristocracy shall arise out of it. We want none of all these blessings. But in the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant under our own vine, and our own fig tree, and confide for safety upon Him, who of old time, looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met—That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by his Excellency the Governor, that "having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms," "and for the support of this determination we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Be it further resolved That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of each state in the Union, respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several Legislatures, and that his Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, instructing the former, and requesting the latter, to co-operate in all national measures, having a tendency to thwart the objects herein deprecated.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Robert Halliday vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

20-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Judah & Callender vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

The President & Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

The Committee on the Washington Monument, to be erected in Philadelphia, have adopted the design offered by Mr. Strickland, and have awarded the premium of one hundred dollars. Washington Square is intended as the site of the Monument, and it is understood that General LAFAYETTE will assist in laying the foundation-stone early in July.—The Monument will be constructed of marble, and will be one hundred and thirty feet in height. The design is taken from the Choragic Monument of Thrasylus at Athens. The base will be formed of a flight of steps; on this the pedestal, of a square form, will rest, and, surmounting these, the main shaft or square column will arise. It is intended, at some future time, to place an urn on the summit. The sides will be decorated with appropriate ornaments, and the whole will possess an imposing effect. The cost will be 67,000 dollars. Upwards of 11,000 dollars are now collected, and there are subscriptions to a much greater amount.—*Nat. Int.*

Georgetown, June 11.

Superior Tobacco.—One hogshead of Tobacco grown and cured in Frederick county, Maryland, and brought to our ware house, sold yesterday for 47 dollars per hundred, and two other hogsheads raised by the same enterprizing farmer, sold each for 31 dollars. There is no town in the United States where first rate Tobacco meets with a more prompt sale or better prices.

We are interested in every thing that regards the Nation's Guest. We have felt regret on hearing of the disaster which befel the steam boat, on board of which was *General Lafayette;* and while we rejoiced for his personal safety, we deeply regretted the loss of his papers. We are now, however, enabled to say, that a trunk of these has been recovered. They were sent to Washington, and are on the way to the General under the care of Dr. WATERHOUSE, who left Baltimore for Boston yesterday, and we hope that the General will have occasion to rejoice with us in their recovery; for we presume, though not absolutely certain, that the recovered trunk is the one whose loss he most regretted.—*Balt. Pat.*

All in One Day.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27TH NEXT MONTH, (JULY.)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE,

Secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the U. States

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore,* June 2d, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:

Grand State Lottery of Maryland, No. 5.

Highest Prize 40,000 Dollars.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$40,000	$40,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
10		1,000	10,000
30		100	3,000
50		50	2,500
200		20	4,000
250		10	2,500
500		6	3,000
20,000		4	80,000
21,043	Prizes,	- -	$160,000

40,000 Tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING:—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dollars will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an ODD number, then EVERY ODD NUMBER IN THE SCHEME will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an EVEN number, then all the EVEN NUMBERS IN THE SCHEME will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

☞ Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain two prizes each.)

☞ THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, - 2 50 | Eighths, 62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos. (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, *Market-st.*

BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000 dollars—3 of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.—18-4t.

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE

We have various, but not counts of a piratical vessel being of North Carolina. In addi headless bodies mentioned in ing floated ashore, 17 others in ation have since been picked certain that a suspicious looking a great number of men on boa seen. Though an alarming fac is not at all to be wondered at do we ask or receive from the vernment, that we do not belie national vessel in the waters of pable of repelling the attack of caneers with a six pounder, and es have too many sources of inf to be aware of the fact. We be able to furnish particulars in

The Supreme Court of this St ed its Summer Term in Raleigh last.

Our attention has been called written communication, in the Intelligencer, on the subject Schools, elicited by the establish a school in that town. We have to republish the article, but are nounce the fact that the citizens have undertaken so laudable a a work in which the good wishes enlisted; to promote it, the pe tions of thousands in all parts of are used, and the beneficial effe labours are visible in every city where a school has been establis said that 125,000 children are ta Sunday schools in the United St is an interesting fact, mentioned raw article, that among the numbe in the penitentiaries in the Uni there is not one who ever receive tion at a Sunday school.

From the contemplation of this nerally, we turn with pleasure within our own town. There are day schools here, in which are two hundred children. There was one school, established several eight or ten, perhaps. This has divided into the three which are ing the benefits of religious and struction to so many who would in ignorance, and spend the holy cious and idle pursuits. To their may mainly be attributed the s order which prevails here on the

These schools are conducted by young ladies and gentlemen whom have for years devoted a por Sabbath to that object; and the and assiduity with which they have prove that it is no sudden and spark of piety and benevolence wh tuated them, but that the pure flame burns bright and unceasing gratitude and prayers of the poor beneficiaries of their kindness be reward!

If it was a subject of surprize to us that the Governor of Georgia ed it necessary, on a recent occas language, on a subject interesting whole Southern country, which nant to the feelings of the great people, and which the occasion cou tify, what shall we say to the fact mittee of the Georgia Legislature the sentiments and language of the on that subject? Can it be possible people of Georgia will sanction the tion of Independence thus made? it, too, before any act has been don General Government to justify such We cannot believe it. A few hot dividuals may have worked themselves a belief that their liberties and pro in danger; but it is a chimera which reason and reflection must expel from their imaginations.

On this subject, all our feelings the South. We contend, as we have done, that the General Government right to interfere with the question in the Southern States. But because individuals, at the head of whom s Rufus King, have attempted to pro contrary doctrines, in which we be the free states themselves would no shall we make an appeal to arms, a a Southern confederacy and a dissol the Union? Whatever the people of may think and do on the subject, we hend that the people of North Caro til some justificatory cause appears excused from membership in the confederacy; and we hope that the g

ians will yet preserve them from
on of the rash act to which their
d hurry them.

s will find the report on which
arked, in a preceding column.

IPT.—The extra session of the
islature closed on the 11th inst.
eville papers are so filled with
at they do not state whether the
hed in this paper was adopted

The Land Lottery act was
solutions were adopted in rela-
mproper conduct of the Indian
committee authorised to collect
t and forward to the Govern-
Gaines had arrived in Milledge-
hostile Indians had committed
but in stealing and destroying

$4000 were appropriated to-
ection of a monument to Pulaski
n Savannah, and the Governor
ed to purchase portraits of Gen.
Gen. Lafayette, Thomas Jef-
min Franklin, and Gen. Ogle-

ppy to learn from Georgia that
ORD's health is rapidly improv-
lks frequently, and reads from
hundred pages a day. All who
ts and integrity and sympathise
une, must rejoice to hear that
may again become the property
, and that an amiable citizen is
no longer under the influence of
But in one view his recovery may
d as peculiarly a public benefit.
perate zeal of the Governor of
duce a state of things much to
we look to the manly firmness
riotism of Mr. Crawford as to
ch the hopes of the lover of
nion may safely rest.

ews we had of the Nation's Guest,
his way from Albany to Boston,
s to arrive on the 16th, and as-
g the corner stone of the Bunker
ent on the 17th.

launched at the Navy Yard,
City, on Thursday last, was
President, "THE BRANDYWINE"
nt to the Nation's Guest.

keeper in Connecticut very kind-
printers to the South that they
r a favor on him and many others
ders by publishing his advertise-
e forgot to say where the printer
in his fee.

e moments of happy relief from
d anxieties of him who caters for
f the good people his patrons, not
reeable is when one of them calls
ettle his account and to assure
labours are well approved. To
sually has a good enough opinion
works, but then it is so pleasant
t opinion confirmed. To one
gs are not blunted by the fre-
uch occurrences, (and that, Hea-
's not our case,) they impart so
w of benevolence, that he is ready
y man a brother: and it is well
e if no poor devil, blessed with
e a share of this world's goods as
near him, for his generosity might
er of his prudence.

of the Wasp.—Our readers will
at a mystery hangs over the fate
sloop of war, commanded by Capt.
BAKELY, a favorite son of North
Almost eleven years have elapsed
st news of her was received; and
ourse no hope now remains of ever
ng of her, yet it would gratify
an idle curiosity to learn how her
w perished. It was lately suppos-
lue had been found in an account
m the Arabs of the loss of a vessel
ast, and the massacre, after a gal-
e, of the whole crew; but this sup-
ns out to be erroneous, the same
g been current more than twenty
It is now said that the last news
p was furnished by a letter from
dated 12th Nov. 1814, which said
Wasp, from a successful cruise, in
to get into that port, had been
y the Lacedemonian frigate, which
ed very easily."
e thought that the most probable
the loss of the Wasp was given
rs ago. It was said that an Eng-
had arrived in port, just after the
n of the war, we believe, very much
with the loss of a great many men,
survivors stated had been suffered
gement with an American frigate,
fic Ocean, if we recollect aright;
the engagement had lasted seve-
night coming on, and the vessels being both very much crippled, they hauled off to repair, intending to renew the contest the next morning; that in the morning no vestige remained of the American vessel, and it being next to impossible that she could have sailed off, it was supposed that she had sunk. There was no American frigate in the Pacific at that time, and it was well known that the Wasp had been there; so that the probability is strong that the noble spirits of her crew preferred a grave within the bosom of the deep, to a surrender of their ship to an enemy. We confess that our hopes rest on this probability with something of a melancholy pleasure. It were a pity that the gallant Blakely should have perished but in the cause of his country, whose character he had contributed so much to elevate. It was so great, after two engagements with vessels of equal force with his own, in both of which he was victorious, to contend for hours with one of more than twice his physical strength, and still "never surrender the ship."

In consequence of the report of the Court of Inquiry which lately sat to investigate the conduct of Com. Porter; the President of the U. States has ordered a Court Martial for his trial. We fear, but would gladly hope otherwise, that the Commodore has been found to have acted very improperly. He has lately, however, published an able defence of his conduct, which is so long as to forbid our republishing it; and besides, it was issued at an improper time, while the report of the Court was under the consideration of the President. He also treats the Secretary of the Navy rather disrespectfully. Com. Porter's gallantry in the late war, entitled him to a high rank in the respect and affection of his countrymen, and it is a source of deep regret that his rashness should cancel his claims to a continuance of their regard.

The situation, past, present, and prospective, of the North American Indians, which now engages so much of the public attention, is calculated to awaken the deep sympathy of the philanthropist. Sufferers, from the period of their earliest acquaintance with the whites, by the ambition and avarice of the latter, almost all their intercourse has been disadvantageous. With every facility for contracting the vices, they have had few opportunities of cultivating, or even discovering, the virtues of their more civilized neighbors. Seldom has the warm hand of friendship been extended to them, or the door of hospitality opened, save from an interested motive; a hope of pecuniary profit, or a desire of aid in times of danger. When their fearless bravery or deep cunning could serve the purposes of their *friends* and *protectors*, they have been courted and caressed with all the arts which self-interest knows so well how to employ; and, having exposed their lives in a cause in which they could not be interested, their services no longer wanted, have again become the subjects of the avaricious duplicity of those whose gratitude they had deserved; have still been plied with rum, that, while their faculties were suspended, they might be cheated and robbed. What wonder that, with such treatment, the once powerful tribes which covered this vast continent have dwindled to comparative insignificance? And consequently that they should be forced to receive laws from powers possessing no natural right to govern them? What wonder, when intelligence and deceit were opposed to ignorance and unsuspecting innocence, that a boundless extent of territory, their natural possession, should have been obtained from them for a mere song? That from some of them, the last acre of the land of their forefathers, the depository of the bones of their ancestors, the home of their own childhood, should now be wrested from them? Alas! that where so much kindness and friendship might have been displayed, humanity should be sickened at the practice of so much perfidy and ingratitude.

These remarks are not so applicable to the policy pursued by the General Government of late years, as to that (or rather the want of it) of more remote times, and other governments, and the practices of individuals at all times. We believe that the Indian affairs have lately been managed as correctly as the remote situation of the Indians and the consequent imperfect information of the government would admit. But still their numbers diminish; year after year they perish from the face of the earth, and, when another century or two shall have passed away, perhaps they may live only on the pages of history, which must tell to after times that they were once nobly brave, generous, and hospitable, but that their virtues were not proof against the contaminating influence of an association with the civilized world.

☞ No hymeneal or obituary notice can be inserted in this paper, unless of our own knowledge or accompanied by the name of a responsible person.

Snow.—During the storm on the 4th inst. at Philadelphia, the streets were entirely covered with snow!

The following is a list of the young Gentlemen who graduated at the late Commencement of our University:

Charles E. Alexander, Mecklenburg, Va. Elam Alexander, Mecklenburg, N. C. Albert V. Allen; Newbern: Walter Alves, Kentucky: Wm. E. Anderson, Hillsborough: Isaac Baker, Brunswick, N. C. Allen J. Barbee, Orange: William J. Bingham, do. William Boylan, Raleigh: Jas. C. Bruce, Halifax: Jesse Carter, Caswell: John D. Clancy, Hillsborough: Richard S. Clinton, do. Washington Donnell, Guilford: John M. Gee, Halifax: Milo A. Giles, Salisbury: Ralph Gorrell, Guilford: Livingston Harris, Mecklenburg, N. C. Frederick W. Harrison, Northampton: Jonathan Haughton, Chowan: Samuel S. Hinton, Wake: William H. Hodge, Edgecomb: Samuel L. Holt, Orange: Benjamin S. Long, Halifax: James Martin, Alabama: Jas. Moore do.: Columbus Morrison, Cabarrus: James E. Morrison, do.: Thomas Pipkin, Hertford: Marshall Polk, Tennesse: Samuel Popelston, Edenton: Thomas Riddle, Chatham: William H. Seawell, Raleigh: David W. Sims, Halifax Va. John W. Watters, Brunswick: Burwell B. Wilkes, Brunswick, Va. William A. F. X. Wright, Wilmington: William B. Wright, Duplin: John J. Wyche, Granville.—*Raleigh Register.*

In addition to the Honorary Degree conferred on Mr. Macon (as mentioned in our last) we learn that the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon. John H. Eaton, Senator from Tennessee; Wm. E. Bailey, South Carolina; and Dr. Rufus Haywood, of this City, all Alumni of our University.—*Ib.*

The mails between Philadelphia and New-York, are hereafter to be despatched twice a day, Sundays excepted, from each city—one at five in the morning, and another in the evening.

The New York Daily Advertiser states that *two frigates* are building in the ship yard of New York for the Greek government; they will be fine large ships of 64 guns each, and are expected to be completed in nine months.

Advices from the Mediterranean state, that the American squadron, consisting of the North Carolina, 74, Constitution 44, and Erie sloop of war, were lying at Malta.

The Rev. JOHN SUMMERFIELD, the great Methodist preacher, died in New York on the 13th inst. in the 27th year of his age, and in the 8th year of his Ministry.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, late VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, *is no more.* He expired on Saturday week, after a long and painful illness, at his residence on Staten Island, in the 51st year of his age. His funeral was to take place, with great attendance, and honors due, on Monday. It is not necessary for us to say to our readers that he was a distinguished patriot, and proved it by his conduct at a time when patriotism was more than a name; that he was a truly honest though latterly unfortunate man, and at all times an urbane gentleman. His memory is entitled to the respect of his countrymen.
National Intelligencer.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Adam Empie, Dr. Thomas H. Wright to Miss Mary Allan.

On the same evening, on Topsail Sound, Mr. Henry Foy, to Miss Elizabeth Fonville, all of New Hanover county.

DIED,

At his residence in Rowan county, on the 8th inst. Capt. John Howard, in the 75th year of age. He was a staunch whig and a soldier during the struggle of our fathers for a political existence, from '76 to '83.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. Mr. Samuel Harris, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of said county.

In Lincoln county, very suddenly, on the 15th ult. the Rev. Daniel Asbury, in the 64th year of his age.

At his seat in Hertford county, on the 4th inst. aged about 65, Gen. Thomas Wynns, another of our Revolutionary Worthies, who will long be affectionately remembered by the people of this State, for his valuable public services, and private benevolence.—The General represented the Edenton District in Congress for many years, has often served his Constituents in the State Legislature, and was frequently solicited to fill the office of Chief Magistrate, which he always declined. He has for several years been a Member of the Council of State.

Lately, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Powell, in Halifax county, N. C. negro Lucy, aged about 114 years. She was brought from Africa upwards of 100 years since, and came with the first settlers to that town.

THE MARKET.

Cotton, 20 a 21½ cents. Bacon 6½ a 7½. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 21. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, 4½ a 5. Iron, 6. Molasses, 37½ a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.
From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,
Sloop Express, Myers, Philadelphia.
Brig North Carolina, Hallett, New York.
Schr. Planter, Brightman, Newport.

CLEARED,
Schr. Planter, Brightman, Providence.
Schr. Fame, Huntington, Port-au-Prince.
Sloop Belle, Child, Philadelphia.
Sloop Express, Myers, Philadelphia.
Schr. Samuel, Sutton, Baltimore.

AT QUARANTINE,
Schr. Columbus, Nichols, Porto Rico.

Off the Bar, a Brig, supposed to be the Planter, Kenny, from Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived, Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Burris, Wilmington, 8 days.

June 14.—Arrived, Brig President Manning, Grafton, Wilmington, 4 days.

June 16.—Cleared, Brig Damon, Potter, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Arrived, Sloop Diamond, Davis, from Wilmington.

Brigade Orders.

CARTHAGE, *June 13th*, 1825.

I HAVE appointed DANIEL MCNEILL, Jun. of this county, my Aid-de-camp, and ALEXANDER H. MAC RAE, of Fayetteville, Brigade Inspector, who are to be respected and obeyed accordingly, by the officers and privates of the several counties composing the 4th Brigade of the Militia of this State.

BENJAMIN PERSON, *Brigad'r. Gen'l. of the 4th Brigade N. C. Militia.*

June 22, 1825.—20-3t

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Subscriber, having taken the Classical and English male department of this Institution on his own responsibility, will devote unremitted attention to promote the interest of his School, and accelerate the progress of his pupils In consequence of the 4th July happening on Monday and thereby making the vacation one week longer than usual, the ensuing quarter will commence on Tuesday the 5th July, and not on the first Monday succeeding the 4th of July, as has been customary heretofore. Every Student attending this Department, will be required to pay in advance. Charity scholars, who have hitherto attended the male department, will continue to receive their tuition gratuitously. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Terms as heretofore.

JAMES J. SANFORD.

June 22, 1825.—2t.

Classical School

IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE REV. WILLIAM HOOPER respectfully informs the public, that he has associated himself with Mr. JOHN ROGERS, who has been for several years Principal of the Hillsborough Academy, in the future conduct of this Institution.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Trustees to the joint care of the Hillsborough Academy, announce to Parents and Guardians, that they will exert themselves to make thorough Scholars of those who may be committed to their care. The School will be conducted on the plan of the most approved Classical Schools in our country, of which the subscribers have taken pains to obtain particular information. Youth will be prepared for the Sophomore Class in the University. The School will be divided into four or five Classes, and none will be admitted but those who become members of one of the regular classes; this school being intended for those whose object is to obtain a complete and liberal education.

Tuition, Thirty Dollars per annum, or fifteen per session, to be paid always in advance. Board may be had at Ten Dollars per month. The exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the first Monday in July.

JOHN ROGERS,
WILLIAM HOOPER.

June 15—20-3t

Masonic Notice.

THE Members of PHŒNIX LODGE will celebrate the Anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (24th inst.) The Lodge will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move at 11 o'clock to the Episcopal Church, where the usual service of the day will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Mason, after which a MASONIC DISCOURSE will be delivered by Brother R. STRANGE. The procession will then return to the Lodge and partake of a Dinner. Transient Brethren are invited to join in the procession.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,
D. STEPHENSON, SEC'RY.

June 20, 1825.

Stop the Runaway.

A NEGRO MAN named TOBY, about 25 years of age, rather fleshy, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, one of his legs (believed to be the right) considerably bent in at the knee joint; a good waggoner; with a smiling countenance.

It is supposed that he is about Fayetteville, Wilmington, Mr. Carlton Walker's, on Rocky-Point, or Miss Jennet Elletson's, in Bladen county.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for his delivery at the plantation of EDWARD JONES, 7 miles north of Pittsboro', in Chatham county, or five dollars if placed in any jail in the State.

June 21, 1825.—20-3t

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an Interlocutory Decree of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Pamptico, in the North Carolina District, *Will be sold at Public Auction,* at the town of Beaufort in the District aforesaid, on the 11th day of July next.

The Cargo, &c. of the Brig Argo,

Of New York, Capt. Elkson, wrecked on the Cape Lookout Shoals,

CONSISTING OF

About 350 barrels of Pork,
197 bales of Cotton,
45 or 50 entire hhds. Tobacco,
10 or 11 broken loose do.
And some rigging, furniture, &c.

Libelled for Salvage, by George L. Hart and Otway Burns, in behalf of themselves and all others entitled.

BEVERLY DANIEL,
Marshal U. S. District N. C.

June 15, 1825—20-3t.

A Boarding House

WILL be kept by the Subscriber, during the Summer and Fall Months, at Huntersville, eight miles south of Warrenton, and immediately between the Sulphur and Shocco Springs. He flatters himself, that satisfaction will be given to those who may think proper to call on him.

WM. K. KEARNEY.

June 1, 1825.—20 3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

David D. Salmon vs. James Townes & Co. } IN EQUITY, *Spring Term*, 1825.

IT appearing to this court that John Hinton and Samuel C. Brame, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State. *Ordered*, That publication be made as to them, for one month in the "OBSERVER" printed at Fayetteville, that they plead, answer or demur, on or before the first of September next, to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them respectively, and heard exparte.

A true copy of and from the minutes.
Test, JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

June 22, 1825—20-5t—Pr. adv. $1 80.

THE DRAWING OF THE

Oxford Academy Lottery,

WILL take place in Raleigh on next Wednesday week—10,000 dollars the highest Prize, may still be had for 4 dollars. Tickets and Shares for sale at the Post Office, Fayetteville; where orders will be received for Tickets in the 17th Class of the Union Canal Lottery, highest Prize 50,000 dollars, price of Tickets 9 dollars, and in the New York Literature Lottery, highest Prize 30,000 dollars; Tickets 9 dollars.

Prizes in any of the Northern Lotteries received in payment for Tickets, and the drawings of the several Lotteries in the United States always open for the inspection of adventurers.

June 9, 1825—18-3w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of this county, on the 16th inst. a negro man named ISAAC, quite dark complected, about twenty-one or two years old, five feet four or five inches high, speaks very confidently and with much assurance when spoken to; said negro belongs to Hugh Moore of this county, and was imprisoned to await his trial for the commission of the horrid crime of rape on the person of a white woman. The above reward of 25 dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro Isaac in the Jail of this county, or ten dollars if imprisoned in any Jail in this State, so that I get him. All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring, or aiding and abetting in procuring the escape of said negro from this State; and also from selling or purchasing said negro, under the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

DANIEL MCNEILL, SHFF.
of Moore County, N. C.

June 20, 1825—20-5t

Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me, by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harboured and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedler. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty-five dollars; and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villians can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars.

S. W. KEARSEY.

June 17, 1825.—20-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Smith vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Duncan McLeran vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

William McIntyre vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Martin McPherson vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Kelly vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Hugh Campbell vs. John Nusom & Samuel Floyd. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants John Nusom and Samuel Floyd are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendants appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale.—The following lines were composed on the banks of Cape-Fear, during a fit of the *Blues*. Use your own judgment as regards the publication of them.

HOW CHANG'D IS THE SCENE.

How chang'd is the scene, since the kindling emotion,
Of youth's early fancy, my wayward course led;
How darken'd by gloom, is the mind's sad devotion,
And banish'd the lustre these eyes lately shed.

Neglected by all, and consign'd to despair,
A wandering outcast, forsaken I rove—
The scoff of the fool, and the scorn of the fair,
The prey of disease, and the victim of love.

On Earth's barren Planet, condemn'd to remain
Enshrouded, or toss'd on the dark, sullen wave,
'Till fate's midnight hour my doom shall proclaim,
And waft my sad spirit to peace and the grave.

Oh! Hope, blessed star of the laden and weary,
Shine bright thro' the darkling and gathering gloom—
Shed thy rays o'er a trav'ller fainting and dreary,
To enlighten his path to that dark Inn, the tomb.

A. B.

[We have taken the liberty, which we hope the author will excuse, of slightly altering the last verse.]

ON MUSIC.—By Moore.

Air—"*The Banks of Banna.*"

When through life unblest we rove,
Losing all that made life dear,
Should some notes we us'd to love
In days of boyhood, meet our ear;
Oh! how welcome breathes the strain,
Wak'ning thoughts that long have slept,
Kindling former smiles again,
In faded eyes that long have wept.

Like the gale, that sighs along
Beds of oriental flowers,
In the grateful breath of song,
That once was heard in happier hours:
Fill'd with balm, the gale sighs on,
Though the flowers have sunk in death;
So, when pleasure's dream is gone,
Its memory lives in music's breath!

Music!—oh! how faint, how weak,
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?
Friendship's balmy words may feign,
Love's are ev'n more false than they;
Oh! 'tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe and not betray.

The following inscription is written in large characters over the principal gate of the city of Agra, in Hindostan; "In the first year of the reign of king Julief, two thousand married couple were separated, by the magistrate, with their own consent. The Emperor was so indignant on learning these particulars, that he abolished the privilege of divorce. In the course of the following year, the number of marriages in Agra was less than before by three thousand; the number of adulteries was greater by seven thousand; three hundred women were buried alive for poisoning their husbands; seventy-five men were burned for the murder of their wives; and the quantity of furniture broken and destroyed in the interior of private families amounted to the value of three millions of rupees The emperor re-established the privilege of divorce."

Anecdote.—It happens sometimes that the risible muscles of mankind are moved in places of the most serious and sacred resort, as in those set apart for amusement and the promotion of hilarity. An instance of this kind occurred in a small village not long since.—When the parish clerk had, on his harmonious note, set the 21st Psalm, and repeated the first line—"Oh Lord! how joyful is the King," a simple fellow in church exclaimed—"Aye, faith, well he may, so much money as he have got."

Mrs. Barge's Hotel,

GILLESPIE STREET—FAYETTEVILLE.

MRS. BARGE, having understood that reports were in very extensive circulation, that she had declined business in this place, deems it necessary to inform her friends, and strangers who may travel this way, that she still keeps her Hotel, at the house so long occupied by her, about 150 yards South of the Town House.

In returning her sincere thanks to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized her, she flatters herself it were unnecessary to say that her unwearied endeavors will always be used to afford satisfaction. To others, she promises that no effort to promote comfort, no expense, in procuring what the market affords, will be spared on her part.

Her Stables are eligibly situated, large and comfortable; attended by a careful experienced Ostler; and the best of food is always provided.

The situation of her house need but be mentioned In the most respectable neighborhood, it has the advantage of being within 200 yards of the centre of business, and yet is not within sight or hearing of the bustle and noise consequent upon an extensive commerce.

She will, as heretofore, be grateful for a liberal patronage from the public.

May 31—tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

Museum

Of Foreign Literature and Science.

E. J. HALE will receive subscriptions for the above work, on the terms stated below.

Terms of Publication.—The Museum is published by E. Littell, Philadelphia. A number appears every month, and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822.—and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Just received, and for sale,

A Light, Northern built *COACHEE.*

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10, 1825—14-6t

To Rent,

A Convenient *DWELLING HOUSE,* near the Methodist Church, late in the occupancy of the Rev. Mr. Kenedy.

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10—14-6t

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

JOHN M'IRN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS
And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 5—31-tf

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME,*
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS,* which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825—8-tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.–8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

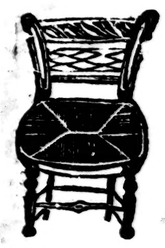
2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec 16—393tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of Groceries, Earthenware, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gauze do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8 tf

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. Also,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and Liquors warranted pure and unadulterated.

Rowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws, Dupont's Powder, and a few bbls. of Ale of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Patent Cotton & Hay Presses'

Manufactured and Sold by
DAVID WILKINSON & CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Also Manufactured and Sold,

Screws and Presses of all kinds,

Together with

Cotton Machinery of every variety.

Apply to BARNES & JACKSON,
Tarborough,
J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
Fayetteville.

May 18 15-9t

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Horne's Introduction.

THE great demand for Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures, has occasioned a delay in the publication. It will probably be published in July.

The subscriber will receive and forward orders for this work, free of expense. The subscription, ($12) to be paid on receipt of the books.

In addition to the facts stated in a previous advertisement, respecting the celebrity of this work, it is no trifling recommendation of it, to state, that the publisher is induced, by the great encouragement offered, to *stereotype* it.

A prospectus, in detail, may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 19.

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

Alexander Henderson,
James Rainey,
Archimedes Donoho,
John R. Clark,
Thomas L. Stevens,
Samuel Watkins,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9—tf.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE

THIS Hotel has been recently built in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets very near the Town House, and has attached for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dining rooms of seventy feet long, which, with wards of seventy feet long, which, with into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wells are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor takes pleasure in having this Hotel complete in every respect; and a comparison with any challenged for it with the Hotels in the State.

Persons wishing to lease, are requested to view the buildings. Applicants will be furnished with plans of the different rooms, if they are requested to apply for them (post paid) to Robert Donaldson or Martin Pherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be given.

March 23.—7-tf

THE subscriber has authorised me to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to give receipts therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, Surv.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Notice is hereby

THAT on the first day of October next the principal of the six per cent Stock of the United States, created under the authority of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing a loan not exceeding Eleven Millions of Dollars," approved on the 14th March, 1812, with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the proprietors of said Stock or to their Attorneys duly authorised, at the Treasury of the United States, Washington, and at the several Loan Offices. Books of which any portion of said Stock is subscribed.

A surrender of the Certificate will be required at the time of payment, and the interest on the same will cease and determine from and after the last day of September.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

May 11, 1825.—14-tf30.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 4th and 5th sections are in the words following:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the United States, one hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the said stock as shall remain undescription of stock as shall, on the first day of October next, stand on the books of the Treasury, or on those of the several loan offices, respectively, and the subscription shall be effected by the proprietors of the United States, in the manner provided for transfers, of the credit or credits to be given for said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That the subscription by such transfer of stock as shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions, shall be authorized to be borrowed by the President of the United States, by this act.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the whole or any part of any sum which shall be subscribed, credits shall be entered in favor of the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to certificates or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or to their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding three and a half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the thirty first day of December, the thirty first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty first day of September, in each year, for the eight hundred and twenty five; from which time interest shall cease in the same manner as is provided by law in respect to other stock of the United States; and the principal of the stock subscribed, and subject to be transferred at the pleasure of the United States, shall be redeemed in whole or in part at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no certificate shall be made except for the whole of the stock subscribed, or for a new certificate; nor until after at least three months public notice of such intended reimbursement; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the several subscribers the several sums by them paid beyond the amount of the certificates issued to them for one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the funds which have heretofore been, and are hereby pledged by law for the payment of the interest and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be applied in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of this subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the moneys which shall be yearly and every year, such sum or sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to apply, from time to time, the moneys in their hands and sums out of the said fund, as shall be necessary and required for the above purposes in the most proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, the principal of the said stock, or towards reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock, or any part of the annual sum of ten millions hereby appropriated by law in the said commissioners be and continue appropriated to the purposes aforesaid, necessary and required for the above purposes, and that the interest and redemption of the public debt, or the whole of the stock which may be created by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have been fully paid and reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and will continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec 16—8-tf30S